

A POSTSCRIPT ON THE ITHOMINE TRIBE TITHOREINI

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Since the publication of a *Monograph of the Ithomiidae (Lepidoptera)*: Part I (Fox, 1956) reviewing the systematics of the tribe Tithoreini, several new matters pertaining to these insects have come to my attention. This information is presented here in order to complete the record to date.

Genus *Patricia* Fox

During a short visit to the British Museum (Natural History) in 1957, I had the opportunity to examine the type specimens of names applying to this genus and to dissect and compare male genitalia. As a result, an additional subspecies was found and some of the previously published synonymy must be revised.

I had recorded (*op. cit.*) as synonyms, *P. oligyrtis* and *P. demylus*, with the observation that the original descriptions were misleading in that they did not touch on points in common, but that the photographs of the type specimens appeared to be of the same species. Examination of the specimens themselves, however, revealed that in *oligyrtis* there is a series of translucent white submarginal spots placed in the distal ends of the cells next to the opaque black borders, but that these are not present in *demylus*. I must conclude that two different species are involved and that the names are not synonyms.

Srnka (1885) noticed that Hewitson (1872 (1852–1876)) had illustrated two different insects as *dercyllidas*; he renamed the second figure *hewitsonii*. Accordingly, the original of Hewitson's figure 2, plate 9 of volume 5 (*op. cit.*) became the type of the Srnka name. This specimen, through oversight, was not set aside in the collection as a type. It is identical with the type of *demylus* Godman and Salvin (1879) and lacks the translucent white spots of *oligyrtis*.

Genitalia were dissected of the type of *hewitsonii*, a male, and of a male "cotype" (paratype) of *demylus*. These were

found to be identical and are exactly like the male genitalia figured (Fox, *op. cit.* fig. 44) for *P. hewitsonii*. The male genitalia for the new subspecies described below also are like this figure; in fact, the specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, which I had previously identified as *hewitsonii hewitsonii*, is a paratype of the new subspecies. The only specimens of *oligyrtis* I have seen are females, so the same criteria could not be applied.

Since three members of the genus fly together in Eastern Ecuador, *P. dercyllidas hazelea*, *P. demylus demylus* and *P. oligyrtis*, it seems clear that there must be at least three species. The new subspecies is from Bolivia.

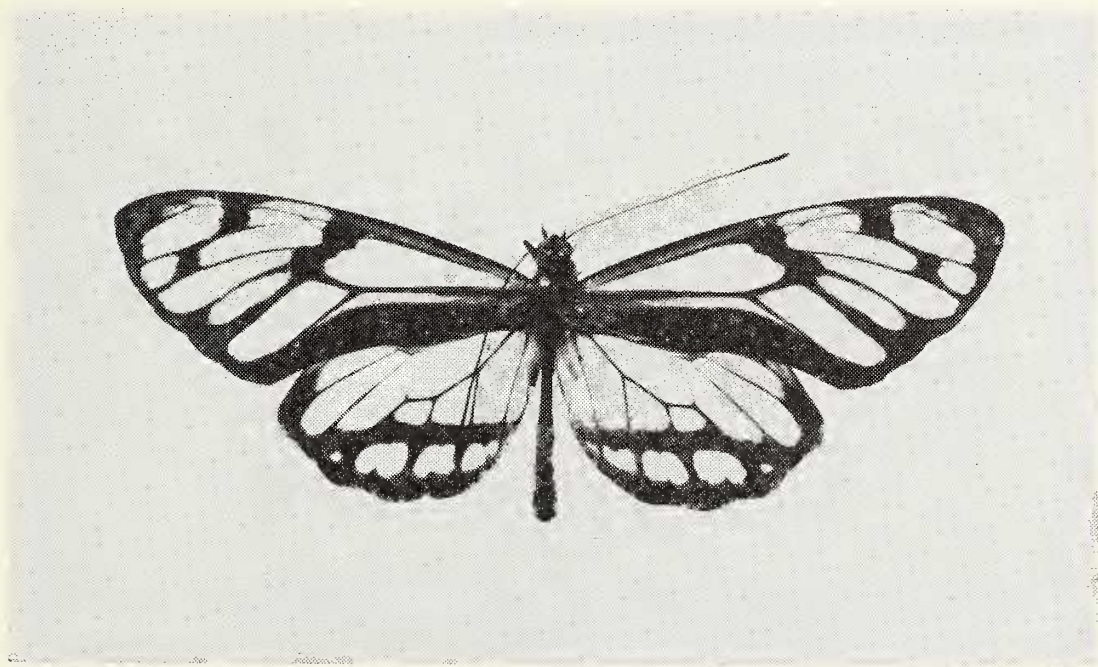


FIG. 1. *Patricia demylus gemellus* new subspecies. Holotype male from Taunas, Bolivia, in the British Museum (Natural History).

***Patricia demylus gemellus* new subspecies**
(fig. 1)

Patricia oligyrtis hewitsonii, Fox 1956 (not Srnka, 1885). Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., **111**: 36, 38 (part); fig. 44; plate 2, fig. 6.

The pattern resembles that of *P. demylus demylus* except that the black opaque bands are wider and darker so that the cross bars in R-M₁ and M₁-M₂ of the fore wing and the postmedian band of the hind wing are as wide as or even wider than the

adjacent black borders. The translucent submarginal series of spots on the hind wing are very little if any wider than the black postmedian band or the opaque border and they are of a hue little differing from that of the discal area. Furthermore, in *P. d. demylus* the opaque cross bars of the fore wing and the postmedian band of the hind wing are narrower and often are thinly scaled in part; thus the translucent series of submarginal spots on the hind wing are very much wider than the border or than the postmedian band, and they are obviously more orange-hued than is the hind wing discal area.

The male genitalia agree with those of *demylus* and were previously figured (Fox, *op. cit.*; fig. 44). They differ from the genitalia of *P. deryllidas* especially in the armament at the end of the valves.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male from Taunas, Bolivia, 5400 feet; Adams bequest 1912-397, in the British Museum (Natural History). A male paratype from Farinas, La Paz, Bolivia, 1500 meters; Joicey bequest 1934-120, in the British Museum (Natural History). A male paratype from Coroico, Bolivia; A. G. Weeks collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (identified as *P. hewitsonii* Srnka by Fox, 1954).

The key to the species and subspecies of the genus *Patricia* must be revised to read as follows:

1. Cell M_3-Cu_1 of fore wing entirely black, this coloring continuous with the discocellular band (*P. deryllidas*) 2
 Cell M_3-Cu_1 of fore wing translucent, only the veins black 3
2. Transparent submarginal spot in M_1-M_2 as long, or nearly so, as the black oblong just proximad of it *P. d. hazelea*
 Transparent submarginal spot in M_1-M_2 of fore wing less than one third the size of the black oblong just proximad of it *P. d. deryllidas*
3. Translucent areas with a greenish hue; nearly all the costal margin of the under side of the hind wing greenish white (*P. demylus*) 4
 Translucent areas with a blue-white hue; a series of translucent white submarginal spots present at the distal ends of the cells against the opaque border; hind wing with only the humeral angle and the proximal one third of the costal margin anterior of Sc greenish white *P. oligyrtis*
4. Dark cross bands in $R-M_1$ and M_1-M_2 of the fore wing and the dark postmedian band of the hind wing decidedly narrower than the marginal color nearest each *P. d. gemellus* new subspecies
 Dark cross bands $R-M_1$ and R_1-M_2 of the fore wing and the dark postmedian band of the hind wing decidedly narrower than the marginal color nearest each *P. d. demylus*

The locality records of the series in the British Museum (Natural History) are of interest:

P. d. dercyllidas. Venezuela: Merida (1 ♂, 1 ♀). Colombia: Manizales (1 ♂, 1 ♀); Bogota (holotype ♀); Rio Meta (1 ♂); Rio Chile (1 ♀); "interior" (1 ♂). Ecuador: Chimba (1 ♂); environs of Ambato (2 ♂, 4 ♀).

P. d. hazelea. Ecuador: Sarayacu (1 ♂, 1 ♀); Banos (2 ♂, 1 ♀); environs of Ambato (6 ♂, 6 ♀).

P. demylus demylus. Ecuador: Zamora (1 ♂); Sarayacu (holotype ♂, allotype ♀); Loja (2 ♂); general (3 ♂, including holotype of *hewitsonii*, 2 ♀). Peru: Chanchapoyes (1 ♂, 3 ♀); "northern" (2 ♂).

P. demylus gemellus. Bolivia: Taunas (holotype ♂); Farinas (paratype ♂).

P. oligyrtis. Ecuador: Sarayacu (1 ♀); general (3 ♀ including holotype).

Genus *Tithorea* Doubleday

Bryk (1953) presented a bulky list of neotropic butterflies in which he described some thirty-one new Ithomines. One of them is *Tithorea pinthias melini* (Bryk *op. cit.*, 25). The authorities at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, very kindly lent me Bryk's type specimens for study. *Tithorea pinthias melini* is an absolute synonym for *Tithorea tarricina bonita* Haensch.

Zikan (1940-1942) described twenty-five Ithomines, all from Brazil. Ferreira d'Almeida (1956) discussed these names, having the Zikan collection available in the Brazilian Museu Nacional, and figured many of them. Two are *Tithorea*. *Hirsutis harmonia sulphurata* Zikan (*op. cit.*, p. 15) is from Sao Gabriel and Cucui, Rio Negro, in the Amazon valley. d'Almeida (1956) believed it to be an aberration of *T. h. harmonia*, which conclusion agrees with expectancy based upon distribution. The name falls as a synonym, therefore.

Tithorea harmonia caissara (Zikan)

Hirsutis caissara Zikan, 1941, p. 14, fig. 10; Espirito Santo and Itatiaia.

Tithorea caissara d'Almeida, 1956, p. 2, fig. 1.

d'Almeida illustrated a male from Serra da Cantareira, Sao

Paulo. Both this and the type locality are well eastward of any record I have seen for *T. h. pseudethra* and well southward of the Amazon valley fauna. Evidently *caissara* is the subspecies inhabiting southeastern Brazil. In my key (1956, pp. 47-49), *caissara* runs to couplet 19 with *cuparina* and *harmonia*. This couplet should be modified to read as follows:

19. Apical spots of fore wing minute, the yellow spot in the anal angle isolated; the yellow streak over Cu_1 pointed, not strongly T-shaped
 *T. h. cuparina*
 Apical spots of fore wing small; the yellow spot in the anal angle isolated; the yellow streak over Cu_1 strongly T-shaped *T. h. caissara*
 Apical spots of fore wing larger, narrowly separated from each other by black veins; the yellow spot in the apical angle not usually isolated; the yellow streak over Cu_1 T-shaped.....*T. h. harmonia*

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